





# THE HERALD.

BARDSTOWN:

THURSDAY, - - - JULY 1, 1852.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents.

## WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

For Vice President.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

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We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying to outwit the Editor, and thus bring the Office into disrepute.

This is without respect to persons: we have no disposition to do work for a classed customer, but for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let the Press live.

The HERALD has extensive circulation, and business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

## CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased, and we are therefore compelled to accept of CASH for all our advertising.

Could we collect as we do, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payment quarterly.

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

## HENRY CLAY

DIED on Tuesday, the 29th, about eleven o'clock, and in a few moments after, the sad news was flying on the wing of the lightning to the distant portions of our vast country, and the mightiest nation of the earth paused in her career and mourns the departure of the most illustrious of her sons.

This Editor of the Louisville Sunday Varieties remarks in substance, very sensibly we think, that New Hampshire men have no particular claims upon the support of freemen for the highest offices of this nation, while that State remains the last stronghold of religious intolerance.

He of course would make an exception in favor of a man who, it could be shown, had made exertions to remove that odious disability, commensurate with the importance of the principle involved. It is admitted that Gen. Pierce is himself opposed to the religious test, but has he troubled himself about it, beyond the little speech in the constitutional convention which we copied in our last number?

The vote in his own township of nearly five to one against its removal does not say much for his exertions or his influence. This subject was not brought up by the Whigs. Mr. Geo. M. Dallas in a meeting at Philadelphia attempted to forestall the objection that might be made to Gen. Pierce on this score by stating that the exertions of Pierce and other Democrats to remove the disability had been defeated by the Whigs and abolitionists. The Whig papers, as it was their duty to do, repelled this slender by showing the real attitude of the parties in the "Citadel of Democracy" on the question of religious liberty.

The Whigs have made no appeal so far as we know, to the Catholics as such. It does not concern them exclusively. We are all interested in upholding the principle which has been repudiated by the State, so long regarded as the stronghold of Democracy, her devotion to which is now to be rewarded by making one of her citizens scarcely known beyond her own narrow confines, the chief magistrate of the nation. Can we wonder that lovers of liberty, whether Catholic or Protestant, should be disinclined to reward thus splendidly such democracy as can trample under foot a fundamental principle of religious freedom? Were such a relic of intolerance, to exist here in the Whig State of Kentucky, we doubt not that the Whig party and its public men would be held responsible for its continued existence, nor should we complain if they were to the extent of throwing upon them the burden of proving it was not their fault, or that any of them seeking high station in the republic was not himself tainted with the intolerance of his party. It is not more unfair to scrutinize severely the pretensions of a man, who is one of the leaders of the intolerant Democracy of New Hampshire, than to endeavor to make Scott an object of suspicion with the South, because Seward and Greeley preferred him for the Presidency, as the Democratic organs are still engaged in doing.

## THE EXAMINATION OF THE BARDSTOWN Female Academy under the care of Rev. J. V. COSBY commenced last Thursday, and on Tuesday the 29th five young ladies read compositions and received diplomas. The exercises throughout were highly creditable to pupils and preceptors. To avoid the possibility of misconception we will remark that our own connection with this institution has ceased a sufficient length of time to preclude, we think, greater bias than that of any other friend and well-wisher. It is now flourishing and we hope its present condition is only an earnest of its future career. A new building has just been completed, adding considerably to its accommodations, and with a fine chemical and philosophical apparatus, excellent teachers in every department and all the appliances for obtaining a thorough education, we see no reason why it should not attain the highest degree of prosperity.

So ardent was the devotion of the Whigs of this vicinity to Mr. Fillmore, and so great their disappointment at his not receiving the nomination, that when the last number of our paper issued we dreaded a serious defection in the whig ranks.

We are happy to be able to state that our apprehensions were groundless. The Whigs are rallying to the support of SCOTT and GRAHAM with ardor, and confident expectations of triumphant success. The more the character and claims of General Scott are canvassed, the more thoroughly are the Whigs satisfied with his nomination and this feeling, we doubt not, will strengthen until it swells into overpowering enthusiasm. The very opposition to Gen. Scott, having been founded upon misapprehensions and suspicions, the injustice of which is now plain to all, has rendered more powerful the reaction in his favor.

On the other hand the little that has been brought out in relation to Pierce has not increased the coldness with which his nomination was received. He cannot rally his party, for there is nothing in the man or his history to excite any interest, much less to kindle enthusiasm, or create the prestige of assured triumph, with which the very name of Scott is indissolubly associated.

We see that the Democratic organs lay great stress upon the modesty of Gen. Pierce and his declining or resigning responsible offices. We are to make the gentleman President, it seems, not for the services he has rendered but for those he declined to render. Now modesty is a fine thing especially in boys and girls, but it so happens that most of the great men of this earth have had a large stock of self-confidence, and that they are generally impelled to seek those stations for which God and nature have fitted them.

Men who decline public stations, the duties of which are arduous and responsible, do it either from a consciousness that they are not competent to the discharge of those duties, or because they love their ease or are governed by private and selfish considerations. In the former case the people are apt to take it for granted that the modest gentleman is the best judge of his own qualifications, while on the other hand the modesty which declines onerous and responsible public duties from love of ease, love of money or any other purely personal motive, is anything but a virtue or recommendation.

DEATH OF JUDGE BROWN.—Hon. Henry O. Brown, for many years a Circuit Judge of this Commonwealth, died at his residence in this county, about four miles from Bardstown last Saturday, the 28th inst. His health had been declining for some months, and was entirely broken during the spring by an attack of inflammatory Rheumatism. Judge Brown was a native of Kentucky, having been born in Bourbon county, Dec. 10th, 1787, and was consequently in the 65th year of his age. We do not know precisely when he was appointed Judge of the Judicial District composed of Harrison and the adjoining counties, but our impression is that his term of service was as long, if not longer than that of any of the Judges who were displaced by the New Constitution. He was transferred some years ago to the district on the Cumberland River, and at his retirement from the bench, resolutions very complimentary to him were adopted unanimously by the bar of Caldwell county, in which he had made his temporary residence and other counties of the district. Judge Brown was an accomplished man, and his acquirements were by no means confined to his profession. He was emphatically a man of strong nature, high-toned fearless and independent; kind and agreeable in private intercourse, yet impressing all with profound respect by the dignity of his character and deportment.

The Land Bill making donations of public lands to all the States in equitable proportions, has passed the House of Representatives. If our friend Seward has voted for it, we can forgive him most heartily for ignoring our existence when franking documents.

Wilson & Nourse have just received a fresh lot of Telegraph Flour; also some most superior Golden Syrup.

## ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.—The Examination at the College commenced on Wednesday, the 30th, and will close on next Wednesday. The Commencement will take place on Thursday, the 8th.—The National Anniversary will be celebrated on Monday, the 5th of July. The public, as will be seen by notices in another column, is invited to attend these interesting exercises.

The Closing Proceedings of the Whig Convention.

Here Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, rose, not to make a speech, but to read a message to the convention—one which would be most acceptable to the Convention, to the Whig party, and to the Union. It was from Winfield Scott, and was as follows.

Washington, June 21 1852.

Having the honor of being the nominee for Presidency by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same, with the platform of principles which the Convention has laid down. Please show this to G. W. Duncan. With respect to friends, WINFIELD SCOTT.

So delighted were the delegates with this dispatch, that Mr. Jones read it again at their earnest solicitation. The applause bestowed was tremendous.

A delegate from Louisiana pledged the Whig party of that State to a cordial support of the nominee. The convention had adopted a platform satisfactory to Louisiana, and satisfactory to the Whigs of all the Union, and they would unite in supporting the hero, the conqueror of Mexico.

Mr. Vinton moved that the order requiring a recess be rescinded. Agreed to.

A delegate of North Carolina, said he had the honor of casting the vote of that Whig State for Millard Fillmore to the last. But his State was above all factions opposition; they would now leave the side of Mr. Fillmore, and take up a position by the side of the nominee, who was a whig, no less gallant than the other. He moved that the nomination be declared unanimous.

Dr. Bell of Massachusetts, said he rose not to speak of Massachusetts, but for the district which comprised within its borders the plains of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. (Applause.) He spoke for that district, and though he had voted 52 times for their own statesman and great defender of the Constitution, he would now pledge the district for the other great man who had just been nominated. (Applause.)

Mr. Edney made a spirited speech, in which he said the delegation of North Carolina had been overlooked, but as a Whig, he gave in his adhesion to the success of the Whig party under the lead of Gen. Scott. (Applause tremendous and startling.)

Mr. Grantland, of Georgia, promised to do all he could for the nominee, although he had preferred another. Mr. Hazard, of Connecticut, gallantly gave in his adhesion to the nomination. He was followed by Messrs. Combs, of Kentucky; Scott, of Virginia; Bryan, of South Carolina; Stewart of California; Gardner of Alabama; Thomas, of Maryland; Daniels of Mississippi; Foster, of Delaware; Brothead, of Missouri; Gardner, of Tennessee; Bradley, of Vermont; Ward of Florida; Dawson, of Georgia; Mills, of Maine; Johnston, of Pennsylvania; Sherman, of Ohio; Draper, of New York; and the delegates from Mississippi, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other States, who severally addressed the convention, coming in the support of the nominee—lauding Scott, and promising some of them, to roll up tremendous majorities for Old Chippewa, in the coming campaign. These remarks were received with wild expressions of applause, in which both delegates and persons in the galleries participated.

South Carolina was honored with three cheers, and during the ratification, bouquets were plentifully distributed inside, and cannon fired from without.

Mr. Botts, begged leave to say to the convention, that this was the last convention of Whigs which will probably take place during the lifetime of the illustrious founder of the Whig party, and he did not believe there was a Whig in the Convention, or in the Union, who would desire this Convention should adjourn without expressing its sentiments in relation to that dying patriot. The resolution submitted by Mr. Botts, was then read as follows.

Resolved,—That this Convention, representing the whole Whig party of the United States, feel that it will not have discharged its entire duty to itself, to the party it represents, and to the country at large, if it should adjourn without an expression of its profound regret at the irreparable bereavement the nation is likely soon to sustain in the loss of Henry Clay, the illustrious founder of our party, whose consistency to his principles, fidelity to his friends, and devotion to his country, whose enlarged and boundless patriotism, and whose pre-eminent and unrequited services have not only endeared him to his party, and secured the respect and confidence of the nation, but have commanded the admiration of the world.

Resolved, That to the venerable patriot, in his last moments, we tender the language of our inexpressible sympathy and regard, with the assurance that when he may be no more on earth, in our hearts, and in the hearts of our children, he will never die.

The resolutions were unanimously passed by a standing vote.

The speaking in favor of the nominee, was then resumed, and continued until three o'clock, when the Convention adjourned until half past five o'clock.

## EVENING SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at half past five o'clock, and caused the following telegraph dispatch received by him during the recess to be read:

Wilmington, Del. June 21.

Delaware is now firing one hundred

guns for Scott. This was received with loud shouts and huzzas.

Mr. Thomas announced that if the business of the Convention be concluded, this afternoon, the ratification meeting would take place this evening at 8 o'clock.

Another dispatch was read from Cumberland, Md. as follows.—Allegany will gloriously respond to the nomination of Scott. We are now firing a hundred guns in honor of the results. (Cheers.)

The President said Maryland is going to stand fast, and is going to stand by our friends now and forever. (Applause.)

The resolution pending from this morning, declaring the nomination of Winfield Scott unanimous, was taken up. When the affirmative side of the question was taken, the response was deafening, and the President declared the vote unanimous. This was followed by wild huzzas, waving of hats, clapping of hands, and throwing of bouquets from the galleries.

Mr. Ely, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved,—That Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, deserves our hearty and enthusiastic gratitude for the true constitutional and patriotic principles on which he has administered the government—and that the Whigs of the United States would ever look on his administration as one of the most successful and patriotic in our history.

The resolution was received with enthusiastic applause, with the accompanying waving of hats and throwing of bouquets.

The President remarked that the resolution came from one of the friends of Gen. Scott, and shows how the Whigs stand together. (Applause.)

Gen. Starke, of Mississippi, obtained the consent of the Convention to submit a few remarks, when he highly lauded Daniel Webster for the part taken by him with reference to the tranquility of the country during the late excessive slavery excitement. He termed him the greatest statesman that ever lived.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, who represents the 5th district of New Jersey, the home of General Scott—eulogized him as the soldier, patriot, civilian, and spoke of his kindness, generosity, and purity of heart.

Mr. Duncan, of Louisiana, offered the following:

Resolved,—That second, and only second, to the illustrious Clay, in the opinion of the Whigs of Louisiana, and the United States, in his connection with the past struggles of the party and the compromise resolutions, stands the name of Daniel Webster, whose fame fills the Union—whose patriotism embraces the length and breadth of the land—whose pure self devotion on a recent memorable occasion, proved that he knew no North or South—and in all future time he would be named with praise on every sea and every land in which the banner of the Union may be unfurled.

Gen. Starke offered the following, namely:

Resolved,—That the Whigs of the United States, have an abiding confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of the Hon. Daniel Webster, who can conquer his own prejudices and induce others to do the same, when the interest of the country and integrity of the Union require it, and he is therefore entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the American people.

The question being put, the resolutions were adopted with much enthusiasm, amid the anxious cries for "the vote, the vote." The Convention was about to proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, when an inquiry was made whether the Hon. J. J. Crittenden would accept the nomination.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, after saying Mr. Crittenden desired no nomination, and speaking a few words laudatory of that gentleman, sent to the Clerk's table a letter from Mr. Crittenden, dated, Washington, June 15th, 1852, in substance as follows:

"Through the partiality of friends, my name has been subjected to the consideration of the Whigs, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. By this, I have been much honored, and for it am very grateful; but I have not sought nor do I desire the office; and the purpose of this note is to withdraw my name, if presented for that distinguished station." (Applause.)

The Convention began to vote, and the vote of Maine was cast for Jones, of Tennessee.

Mr. Jones returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. If he knew every delegation should tender its vote upon him, he should ask to be excused from accepting the nomination, simply because there are many others more deserving than he was to discharge the important duties. He considered that he could render more service as a private than as a commissioner, or officer in the Whig army. (Applause.)

New York having cast a portion of its votes for Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, he said that under no consideration would he consent to his name being presented to the Convention in any form whatever, for this reason. If he were the unanimous nominee of the body, under the circumstances, he could not accept of the honor, and therefore he would express the hope that the Convention would give its vote to some one more worthy than himself.

Mr. Stanly's name was withdrawn as a candidate for Vice Presidency, by Mr. Satterswaite.

No person having been selected on the first trial, the Convention proceeded to a second.

Mr. Archer alluded to a rumor which had been set afloat that Mr. Bates, for whom votes had been cast, was favorable to the Wilmot Proviso, and said he was authorized to contradict this, in justice to that gentleman.

Mr. Brothead likewise refuted the charge, and caused a letter from Mr. Bates to be read, in which he expressed his acquiescence in the compromise measures.

Mr. Crockett, of Tennessee, expressed his gratitude for the votes which had been cast for him, and although a distinguished honor was tendered, he wished to say he desired no office nor position in the gift of the people. (Applause.)

The name of James A. Pearce was withdrawn, and the Maryland delegation voted for Graham. This was succeeded by applause.

As State after State was called, and the vote given to Mr. Graham, there were wild expressions of delight; the confusion about the time the calling of the roll was completed, was beyond conception. Gentlemen were standing in all parts of the hall. Every body appeared to be talking, and there was a general joyous feeling manifested.

In vain the Chairman, who had talked himself hoarse, endeavored to enforce order. The beating of his gavel only tended to increase the confusion, and which, raising his voice to the highest pitch, he exclaimed that Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Vice Presidency. Huzza after huzza went up, and loud was the stamping of feet and the clapping of hands, and a fresh supply of bouquets showered upon the delegates.

Mr. Miller, of North Carolina, returned the thanks of the delegation and the Whigs of the State for the compliment which they had paid the distinguished statesman Wm. A. Graham.—We are, he said, good Whigs in North Carolina. (Huzza for North Carolina for 10 or 12 thousand votes for the ticket.)

Mr. Jessup offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved,—That the Whig national Convention be composed of as many votes as the States are entitled to in the Electoral College, and that the next National Convention be held in Louisville Ky., in 1856, the day to be hereafter named, and that a National Committee, to be composed of one member from each State, be appointed with R. H. Vinton, as its chairman, with authority to convene the same; the members of the said committee to be named to the convention by the delegates from the respective States.

Mr. Thomas moved that the words Louisville Ky. be stricken out. He was opposed to changing the place of meeting from Baltimore; in no other part of the Union, he said, can you find such a hall as this. I venture to remark, that there can be no National Convention assembled anywhere in the Union, where such arrangements can be made as have been in this city; so much pains taken, and such satisfaction given. ["Very true," "true," "applause."] I have been one of the committees making those arrangements. It is ungrateful on the part of any man to move to change the place of meeting.

After further proceedings, the first resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, it was

Resolved.—That the time and place for holding the next National Whig Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President be determined by the Whig National Committee, which shall be appointed by this Convention, and it shall be the duty of such committee to give due notice of the time and place to the Whigs of the Union.

M. Williams said Kentucky is the home, and before the assembling of the next national convention, would be the grave of Henry Clay, and that no more distinguished compliment could be paid by this convention to the eminent services of this great man, than to meet on that soil. Henry Clay will repose in Lexington, the most beautiful spot of God Almighty's Earth.—He moved the next convention to be held at Lexington but this was not agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved a resolution of thanks to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the convention, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their respective duties; and resolved that the thanks of this convention be presented to the executive committee of the State of Maryland, for the admirable arrangements of the Hall, and for the uniform frankness and courtesy with which they have treated the members of the convention, and resolved that the President of the Convention inform Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham of their unanimous nomination by the Whig party as candidates for Presidency and Vice Presidency. The resolutions were adopted.

A resolution was agreed to, tendering thanks to the Committee of arrangements, and the citizens of Baltimore, for the hospitalities and kindness extended to the Convention. Also, a resolution that the next National Convention should be composed of as many delegates as the State shall be entitled to in the next electoral college.

Gen. Edney said during the long time we have been in session, we have been honored by the bright eyes and sunny smiles of the ladies of Maryland, which to us, have been like hope in a stormy sky. I therefore move, as a compliment, that we give three cheers for their attendance, and they were given with stentorian lungs.

Three cheers were proposed and loudly given for Scott and Graham, three for Henry Clay, three for the President of the Convention; three for Fillmore, three for Webster, and three for Mr. Bryan, one of the officers.—The galleries joined in the wild huzzas.

A delegate from Michigan, said the vote of that State would be given to the nominees.

The President returned his thanks, and in conclusion invited the delegates to attend a ratification meeting at night.

There was much confusion throughout the above proceedings.

Mr. Hoffman, of New York, was loudly called for and made an eloquent speech, saying that under Scott and Graham, the Whigs can lead the charge and carry their victorious banners as the Old Hero did in the unparalleled campaign from Vera Cruz to the Halls of Mexico. The Empire State knew him, and they on their borders, whom he has protected, will be as true to him

as he was to them, and New York will roll up a majority to satisfy you that when the delegates of that State pressed his nomination, they were sincere in demanding him for the sake of the Whigs of the Union. He proposed three cheers for Scott and Graham, and three more. The assemblage had thinned off considerably by this time, and at 8 o'clock adjourned sine die.

From the Telegraphic news of the Union.

## DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

WASHINGTON, June 29, M.

Mr. Clay died at 25 minutes after 11 o'clock this morning.

Although the event has been anticipated so long, yet Mr. Clay's death struck the whole community with consternation. All the bells are tolling, and the flags are half masted. A gloom pervades the three cities. Both Houses of Congress adjourned before reading the journal one announcement of Mr. Clay's death.

The great Whig ratification meeting of last night was addressed by J. W. Miller, of New Jersey, J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, Morehead, of N. Carolina, and Callom, of Tennessee. The Republic publishes the letters of acceptance of Gen. Scott and W. A. Graham.

## Congressional Proceedings.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter announced the death of Mr. Clay, when the Senate forthwith adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Venable said it was reported that Mr. Clay had died; he therefore moved an adjournment, which was carried.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

Mr. Graham has resigned his post as Secretary of the Navy, but continues in office a few days at the solicitation of the President.

BALTIMORE, June 29, M.

Henry Clay expired at half past 11, A. M. The bells in this city and Washington are tolling and the people are in great commotion. At Philadelphia all the flags are half-masted with crape.

The wife of Charles A. Gambrell, an extensive merchant here, fell dead at Green Mount yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

A small meeting was held last night without distinction of party, of persons dissenting from the Baltimore platform. Resolutions were passed in favor of repealing the fugitive slave law.

CINCINNATI, 29, M.

The Scott ratification meeting last night was attended by 8,000 people, and was addressed by E. D. Mansfield, Senator Morehead, Samuel Galloway, and others. The Gazette building was illuminated, guns were fired, and a full band of music was in attendance.

CINCINNATI, June 29, P. M.

The intelligence of the death of Henry Clay produced a deep sensation among all classes.

NASHVILLE, JUNE 28.

The Mayor of this city issued a handbill calling a meeting of the citizens to-night express their feelings of regret relative to the death of Henry Clay. The business houses all closed their doors to-day.

At Gallatin all the courts adjourned and the judges and lawyers joined in eulogies of Mr. Clay.

Resolutions of condolence and regret were read.

MEMPHIS, June 29, P. M.

The news of Mr. Clay's death was received with profound regret. The Common Council being in session, adjourned without doing any business.

## TO THE REVEREND CLERGY.

The Washington National Monument is now languishing for the want of means to carry it on. The Board of Managers beg leave to suggest to the clergymen throughout the United States that, as the anniversary of our independence will fall on Sunday, they shall each and all take up collections in their churches for this great and patriotic object.

## EPITAPH

On the tomb-stone erected over the Marquis of Angleson's leg, lost in the battle of Waterloo.—Ascribed to the Hon. George Canning.

Here rests—and let no saucy knave presume to sneer and laugh.  
To learn that mouldering this grave is laid—a British calf.

For he who writes these lines is sure  
That those who read the whole  
Will find such laugh was premature,  
For here, too, lies a sole.

And here five little ones repose,  
Twin born with other five,  
Unheeded by their brother toes,  
Who all are now alive.

A leg and foot, to speak more plain,  
Rest here of one commanding,  
Who, though his wits he might retain,  
Lost half his understanding.

And when the gun with thunder fraught,  
Furled his flag, and took his halt,  
Could only in this way be taught  
To give the foe leg bail.

And now in England just as gay  
As in the battle brave,  
Goes to a rout, review or play,  
With one foot in the grave.

Fortune in vain here showed her spite,  
For he will still be found,  
Should England's sons engage in fight,  
Resolved to stand his ground.

But fortune's pardon I must beg,  
She meant not to disarm;  
For when she topp'd the hero's leg,  
She did not seek his harm.

And but indulged a harmless whim,  
Since he could walk with one;  
She saw two legs were lost on him  
Who never meant to run.

## For the Herald.

One of our "old fashioned" western farmers being asked how much "stock" he (would be willing to take in a certain contemplated Railroad, replied, that he could not take any, for grass was scarce, corn high, and he could hardly afford to feed what few cows and hogs he had already.

## Obituary.

Departed this life June 30th, 1852, after an illness of two weeks, CHARLES A. KENDALL, of Nelson county and son of the late Bailie A. Kendall.

"The old must die, and the young may," is a truth constantly verified before us.—In the prime of manhood, health, vigor and fair prospect of long life, this young man was suddenly called away to another state of existence,—he had just completed his twenty-fifth year of age, had been a member of the Methodist Church for several years and by his amiable traits of character, manners, and habits of industry and sobriety endeared himself to his friends and relatives. The fruits of his labor and toil he had taken to a foreign market where the foundation of disease was laid that bore him off. Providence permitted him to return home to the bosom of his family and relatives, to receive from them that kindness and attention which was so freely bestowed in his last illness. He met his fate without a murmur, and his friends have the comfortable assurance that "all is well."

## &lt;



two inches from Rufus' nose, who exclaimed "Deil take such a horse, by Creth (by the bye who was Creth?) I never seen such a horse." We were obliged to make a halt, and I got out to flog him, but in spite of my most assiduous applications of the whip there he stood letting fly with his heels. Both of us were wringing wet, about five miles from any place, with a horse that would not budge; here was a fine school for patience, and I believe that I profited by it, but Rufus was "mad as

Jan 14, 1852--tl

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



## Poetry.

### THE ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Once on a time old Johnny Bull  
Flew in a rage, and  
And swore that Jonathan should have  
No trial, sir, by jury;  
That no elections should be held  
Across the briny waters;  
And now, 'said he, 'I'll tax the tea  
Of all his sons and daughters.'  
Then down he sat in burly state,  
And blustered like a grante,  
And in decision made a tune  
Called 'Yankee doodle dandy.'  
'Yankee doodle—these are facts—  
'Yankee doodle dandy;  
'My son of wax, your tea I'll tax—  
'You—Yankee doodle dandy.'

John sent the tea from o'er the sea  
With heavy duties rated,  
But whether lions arched,  
I never heard it stated.  
Then Jonathan to poet began—  
He laid a strong curse on the fly,  
'I'll drink no tea, by Jove!' so he  
Threw overboard the cargo.  
Then Johnny sent a regiment,  
Big words and looks to brand;  
Where martial band, when next the land,  
Phased—'Yankee doodle dandy.'  
'Yankee doodle—keep it up!  
'Yankee doodle dandy!  
'I'll poison with a tax your cup,  
'You—Yankee doodle dandy.'

A long war then they had, in which  
John was at last defeated—  
And 'Yankee doodle' was the march  
To which his troops retreated.

Old Jonathan, when he heard the words,  
Could not restrain his laughter;  
'That tune,' said he, 'suits to a T,  
'I'll sing it ever after.'  
Old Johnny's face, to his disgrace,  
Was flushed with heat and brand;  
And while he swore to sing no more,  
This—'Yankee doodle dandy.'  
'Yankee doodle—no! ha! he!  
'Yankee doodle dandy!  
'We kept the tune, but not the tea,  
'Yankee doodle dandy!

I've told you now the origin  
Of this most lively ditty,  
Which Johnny Bull deifies as 'dull  
And stupid'—  
With 'Hail Columbia!' it's song,  
In chorus full and hearty—  
On land and sea we breathe the strain,  
John made for his ten party.

No matter how we rhyme the words,  
The music needs them hardly,  
And where the fair can't sing the air  
Of 'Yankee doodle dandy!'  
'Yankee doodle—firm and true—  
'Yankee doodle dandy,  
'Yankee doodle, doodle doo!  
'Yankee doodle dandy!'

Wednesday, June 30, 1852.

It will be seen from the following letter that Gen. Scott entertains precisely the same views of Slavery as Mr. CLAY and many others of the soundest statesmen of the country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official obligations.

That I have ever been named in connection with the Presidency of the United States, has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any desire or contrivance of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may, by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger, unwittingly, to commit himself to my support.

Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery which has, in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country.

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his 'Notes on Virginia,' and by Judge Tucker in the appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of Slaves. That appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged.

Hence, if I had had the honor of seat in the Virginia Legislature, in the winter of 1831—32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion Congress has no color of authority, under the Constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave within the States. I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on payment of 'just compensation,' Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that unless it be step by step with the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States, to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first, been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the colored race, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has every where among us been greatly retarded.

I own myself no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not

liberating their slaves—knowing that liberation, without sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the 'pursuit of happiness,' would, in most cases, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves—unless the operation were general under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and Slave-holding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery even to extermination.

There is no evil without, in the order of Providence, some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home, by his ferocious neighbors, sold into slavery, and cast upon this continent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all from the first made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the gospel.

It is gratifying to know that the general melioration has been great, and is still progressive, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means, and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration, as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence, all violence ought to be deprecated by all friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time, to free the master from the slave and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years had elapsed before the advent of our Savior, and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were, for wise purposes, suffered to remain in bondage longer than the Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior; it may be within the scheme of providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all its arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme, centuries are but seconds to Him who moves the world as man moves his finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of Slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source.

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear Sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, over all our common country, on the question of negro slavery, and I must say that I have found but very few persons who differ with me, however opposite their geographical position.

Such are the views or opinions you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with me as you please. I neither court nor shun publicity.

I remain, very truly yours,  
WILFRED SCOTT.  
T. P. ATKINSON, Esq., Danville, Va.

That very able and judicious paper, the St. Louis Intelligencer, gives the following account of certain mysterious phenomena.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.

In compliance with an invitation from the Misses Fox, we visited their 'circle' evening before last, intending neither to laugh at, nor yet become converts to their mysterious theory, but simply to see and hear what others say they have seen and heard,—to understand it all if we could; and if not, to put it down among the numerous incomprehensibilities that we have long since given up all hope of unravelling. We did like during the several visits of Mr. ALISTER, 'The Fakir of Siva' and Professor ANDERSON, and thought we might just as well do so again.

We found about a dozen gentlemen and two young ladies seated around a large table, and a very pleasant elderly lady doing the agreeable in a general way about the room. The young ladies were decidedly pretty, and of a totally different cast in manners, intelligence, &c., from the 'medium' who exhibited at the Virginia Hall last winter. Very different also were the raps. Instead of indistinct tickings, like the snappings of a soft quill point, we were entertained with good substantial thumps on the table double and single, as if three or four sets of knuckles were applauding a first rate toast. The rappings were all over and under the table, on the chairs, &c. The hand would always feel a sensible jar, when placed near the apparent point of concussion. The young ladies placed themselves within a wardrobe, leaving the door wide open, and called on the spirits to show how loud they could rap. In an instant the wardrobe seemed to be pelted with a perfect storm of raps on all sides; loud enough, with out doubt, to be heard outside of the room, with the doors closed.

We were put in communication with the spirits, and, after having a few answers rapped on the table, were suddenly startled by a furious assault on

the bottom of our chair, from beneath upward. This was repeated at intervals during the sitting, and we were, we believe, the only one present who was honored with a similar mode of response. The spirits afterwards assured us that we would be a 'medium' within two months time, which of course satisfactorily accounted for the flattering distinction.

As for the answers we received to our inquiries, some of them were correct and others not so. We cannot say that there was a sufficiency of either accuracy or error, upon which to base a decided opinion whether there were really spiritual visitants communicating, or otherwise.

If our readers desire to know what we think of the rappings, we can only say this much: the force, the vigor, the unapproachable mysteriousness of the sounds themselves, as produced in the presence of the ladies, very far exceeded our anticipations. There is no delusion about the hearing of them, or the feeling of the vibration of the table, chair or wardrobe. As to the 'kneepan-ology' and 'toe-joint-ology' of some investigators, the phenomena themselves compel us to discard those profound theories. The ladies themselves were at all times perfectly composed, and sometimes engaged in animated conversation, while the rappings were going on. After carefully weighing all the circumstances, we deliberately announce to our readers and the 'rest of mankind,' the sage conclusion at which we have arrived, concerning the Rappings themselves, viz. that we can't tell how they are produced.

But have the spirits of deceased persons anything to do with them? We have not had a particle of evidence to justify us in believing that they have; but 'so far from it'—as Sam Weller says—'on the contrary, quite the reverse.' Upon this point we cannot now give our reasons more at length. Upon the whole we consider the exhibition of the Misses Fox quite an extraordinary one, and well worthy, as such, a visit from the curious, who love to be surprised and mystified. But as a means of holding correspondence with the inhabitants of another world, our convictions naturally remain. We do not, however, mean to impeach the integrity of the young ladies, who may—as is illustrated by many philosophical experiments—be themselves the involuntary agents in producing phenomena which are as inexplicable, really, to them, as to any one else.

The Lexington Reporter has the following caution to the public.

No genuine one dollar note of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, signed JOHN TILFORD, Pres't., bears date subsequent to the year 1849. The want of the genuineness of a note of this denomination can, therefore, be at once detected, if it bears date subsequent to 1849.

## New Advertisements.

### BARDSTOWN HERALD.

#### For the Campaign!

The candidates of the two great parties for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation are about to be nominated, and it is desirable that the political Press of the country should lay before the people the facts and information which will enable them to make such a choice between the opposing candidates as will secure the peace, safety and welfare of the country for the next four years, and perhaps affect momentously its destinies for all time to come. The BARDSTOWN HERALD will support the nominees of the Whig National Convention, believing that either Mr. FILLMORE, who has proved himself a sound practical statesman, and conducted all our affairs, foreign and domestic, during his administration with admirable wisdom and undeviating devotion to the public good; Mr. WEBSTER who has filled the first office in the cabinet, and every other position he has ever been called to occupy, with consummate ability, or Gen. SCOTT, the laureled hero of two wars, who has shown in every emergency the practical sagacity, power of combination, prompt decision, and unswerving devotion to his country, which have ever characterized those great men of action, who have made for themselves a name in history; or any of that noble band of national and conservative statesmen, of whom the Whig party can justly boast, will administer the government in such a manner as to secure the safety and honor, and promote the prosperity and glory of this great republic.

TERMS.

Single copies of the Herald will be furnished at 70c. from the sitting of Whig National Convention until after the Presidential Election; to clubs of 5 at 60c. each, and to clubs of 10 at 50c.

The names of subscribers must always be accompanied by the money. may 16 ELLIS & NOURSE.

### WASHINGTON HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia City Item, speaking of the Washington House, describes it as the 'Home House of Philadelphia—a perfect hotel, clean, quiet, rich in all its appointments, cool in summer, servants neat, ever ready and polite, and its proprietor (A. F. GLASS, Esq.) a model host—liberal, courteous and enterprising—the company found at the Washington House the cream of the best society in the country.'

CHOLIC SPECIFIC.

For excellent any other remedy ever invented for the prompt cure of Cramp or Flatulent Cholera, frequently curing the most violent attacks with one dose. Hundreds of persons in Nelson county and other places can testify to its charming influence over the disease, when the directions are strictly attended to.—For Sale by DR. D. H. COX, Druggist, Bardstown, Ky.

BBL. LINSEED OIL, in store, and for sale by COLLINGS & WELLS.

## Miscellaneous.



### MEDUSA'S HEAD, WHOSE 'shining hair' was changed to hissing snakes, presented a most terrible appearance to all but the

### GODDESS MINERVA,

Whose deep-rooted vengeance saw in the transformed tresses of the Gorgon the Long Golden Ringlets Of Cato's beautiful daughter. Had the offspring of

### JUPITER'S BRAIN

Lived in this age, her passions would undoubtedly have taken a different turn, if she had looked upon the unfolded beauties of the

### DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES,

As presented to the public by that enterprising Lottery firm, The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed Lottery Agents and Bankers, P. M. PYFER & CO., 8 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio, Columbus Ohio, and 61 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.

### The Happiness of the World!

While it exhibits in microcosm the urn and thimble of The Nineteenth Century.

### WONDERFUL LUCK!!

NOTE.—We wish it distinctly understood by the public that we advertise no prizes that are not sold and paid, viz. the Managers' Reports.

### P. M. PYFER & CO., ALWAYS FOR THE PRIZES!

\$35,000 sent to a club in Cook co. Ill.  
\$25,000 sent to a lady in Detroit, Mich.  
\$35,000 sent to a correspondent in Marion co. Ind.  
\$25,000 sent to a correspondent in Tazewell co. Ill.  
\$30,000 sent to a club in Fairfield co. Ohio.  
\$22,000 sold to a Merchant in Chicago, Illinois.  
\$18,500 sent to a new customer in Shelby co. Ky.  
\$15,000 sent to a new customer in Coffee co. Tenn.  
\$10,000 sold to a Commission Merchant in Cleveland.

### Magnificent Lotteries

FOR JUNE, 1852.

Orders in all cases Confidential.

Date	Capital	No. of	Prizes	Ballots	Drawn	Tickets	Paid
June 1	\$25,000	75	13	\$5	17	50	17.50
2	35,000	78	15	10	33	00	33.00
3	25,000	75	12	5	18	50	18.50
4	25,000	75	12	4	15	00	15.00
5	40,000	75	12	10	37	50	37.50
6	25,000	78	13	8	30	00	30.00
7	25,000	66	11	5	16	00	16.00
8	35,000	75	13	10	35	00	35.00
9	50,000	78	12	5	19	75	19.75
10	25,000	75	12	4	15	00	15.00
11	25,000	78	12	4	15	00	15.00
12	50,000	78	12	15	52	50	52.50
13	25,000	75	12	8	29	50	29.50
14	25,000	78	12	10	30	00	30.00
15	25,000	78	12	10	30	00	30.00
16	35,000	78	12	10	30	00	30.00
17	25,000	78	12	4	15	00	15.00
18	18,000	75	13	4	14	00	14.00
19	37,500	78	13	10	37	50	37.50
20	30,000	75	14	8	26	00	26.00
21	30,000	78	12	5	18	50	18.50
22	30,000	78	12	10	35	00	35.00
23	25,000	75	13	5	17	50	17.50
24	25,000	75	13	4	15	00	15.00
25	12,000	78	13	4	15	00	15.00
26	65,000	75	14	20	60	00	60.00
27	28,000	66	12	8	24	00	24.00
28	25,000	78	13	5	18	75	18.75
29	25,000	78	13	4	15	00	15.00
30	25,000	78	13	4	15	00	15.00

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only is advertised above.

Drawings forwarded to correspondents by the first mails after the Lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chance of drawing four of the largest prizes in the scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

### THE FIRST ORDER

May place a correspondent in independent circumstances for life.

A small outlay is only necessary. To enable any person to try the Humor of the 'Fickle Goddess,' and by one lucky turn of the wheel, a Fortune may be realized, that would otherwise consume years of toil to acquire. Always address the Truly Fortunate, Old Established and Far-Famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

P. M. PYFER & CO., 38 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, and 61 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION.—The Lotteries called 'Consolidated Lotteries from Cincinnati,' by a set of adventurers, calling themselves 'J. H. HALL & CO., are Spurious and illegal designed to defraud the public, and the so called firm of J. H. HALL & CO. is fictitious and irresponsible.

We have in our possession, letters from the different sections of the Country, from persons who write that they have been swindled by that concern which we will be pleased to show to any one who may desire to see them.

Notice.—Persons indebted to the estate of James Allen, dec'd., are requested to make payment; and those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GORE, Adm'r.

P. S.—The papers are in the hands of Henry Gore, who will be prepared at all times to settle any business pertaining to said estate. June 16—23.31

### TO THE PUBLIC.

We beg leave to inform our customers and the public generally, that our stock of GROCERIES is now complete, and we will sell them at as low prices as the same quality can be bought in this market. We keep nothing that we will not warrant of the best quality, therefore, returnable if not approved. We return our sincere thanks to our friends for their liberal patronage, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. JUNE 3 COLLINGS & WELLS.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the Rates of Postage LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

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